

Governor's Commission for a Drug Free Indiana

A Division of the



Comprehensive Community Plan

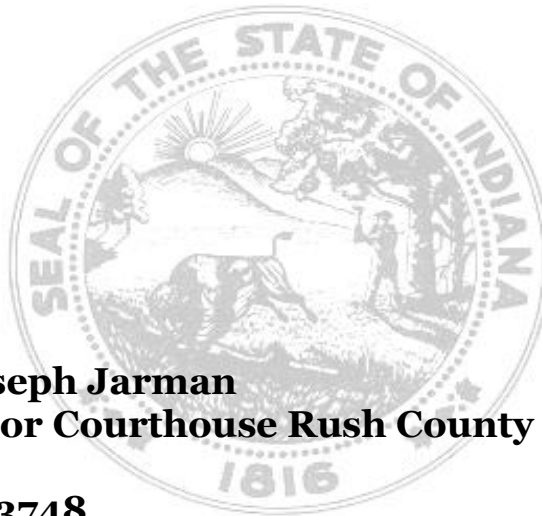
County: Rush

LCC: Rush County Local Coordinating Council for Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities

Date Due: February 28, 2014

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New Plan Plan Update X



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City: Rushville

Zip Code: 46173

Plan Summary

Mission Statement: "To create a broad-based chemical abuse prevention program through enhancement of self esteem, intervention and education methods, rehabilitation alternatives and a community-wide network of communication."

History: In 1990, as a result of then Governor Evan Bayh's initiative to battle Indiana's fight against alcohol and other drug problems each county in Indiana was designated a local coordination council to address substance abuse issues at the local level. At that time Bob Pychinka was asked to lead the Rush County Local Coordinating Council.

Representatives from the schools, mental health services, law enforcement and related judiciary officials, began meeting regularly to implement strategies for combating substance abuse in Rush County. Outlying towns in Rush County are also served by the council. These towns include Arlington, Mays, Milroy and Glenwood. The Board of Directors is comprised of law enforcement, educators, social services, health services and community representatives. They regularly attend the monthly meetings.

Rush County (population 17,392) is located in east central Indiana, 46 miles southeast of the state capital, Indianapolis. Rushville is the county seat. Rush County was organized in 1821 and named after Dr. Benjamin Rush, a Revolutionary War physician.

Rush County has an unemployment rate of 10.3%. The personal income per capita is \$34,661 with the median household income being \$43,716. The poverty rate is 13.6%. Among children under 18, the poverty rate is 18.5%. Reported school enrollment is 2,713 of which 1,240 students receive free and reduced lunch. In Rush County 13.2% of adults (25+) have bachelors degrees or more.

Population estimates by Race or Hispanic origin (2010) are as follows:

American Indian/Alaska Native Alone	32
Asian alone	57
Black alone	132
Native Hawaiian	4
White alone	16,945
Two or More Races	136
Non Hispanic or Latino	17,202
Hispanic/Latino	190

Summary of the Comprehensive Community Plan: The Rush County Local Coordinating Council is committed to the reduction of alcohol and drug related incidents by forming alliances among our county's agencies and resources in order to maximize our efforts to battle alcohol and drug use at a local level.

The LCC members have determined our county's problem statements to be:

- (1) Underage drinking is a problem in Rush County.
- (2) Alcohol misuse is a problem among adults in Rush County.
- (3) Marijuana use is a problem in Rush County.
- (4) Prescription drug misuse is a problem in Rush County.

These problem statements are the result of collaboration among law enforcement, education, health, mental health and probation departments and other participating members of our local coordinating council. These statements will serve as our guide for funding programs out of the drug free community fund.

In order to receive funding, the request must be related to the prevention/education of the use of alcohol and other drugs, the intervention/treatment of the use of alcohol and other drugs, or be related to the justice/enforcement of alcohol and other drug use. Programs that are funded by the LCC give program updates at the monthly meetings. For 2009 the Rush County Council designated \$15,000.00 (from Drug and Alcohol Countermeasure Fees) for allocation to the LCC.

The Rush County Local Coordinating Council for Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities has adopted a new grant application process in 2009. Funding or grant applications will be accepted in February and September of the current funding year. The application process is as follows:

1. New or existing funding applications are due on either February 10th or September 10th, approximately two weeks prior to that month's regular meeting and the completed applications are to be turned into the Director of the Local Coordinating Council.
2. The appointed LCC grant committee meets prior to the monthly meeting to review all grant applications.
3. The grant committee will introduce the grant applications at the regular monthly meeting, make recommendations and open the floor for discussion, after which a vote will be taken to either approve or deny the funding. **NOTE: Those applying for grant money must be in attendance at the February or September meeting.**
4. Funding applications are for future programs and cannot be used for programs that are in arrears.

Membership List

County LCC Name: Rush County Local Coordinating Council for Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities

#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1	Karen Brown	Rushville Elementary School West Principal	Caucasian	F	Education
2	Mike Pavey	Rushville Mayor	Caucasian	M	Government
3	Phil Caviness	Rush Co. Prosecutor	Caucasian	M	Justice
4	Nancy Schroeder	Mays Elementary (MES) Principal	Caucasian	F	Education
5	Robert Bridges	Rushville Police Department (RPD) DARE	Caucasian	M	Justice
6	Dr. John Williams	Rush County Schools (RCS) Superintendent	Caucasian	M	Education
7	Chuck Jenkins	Rushville Fire Department Chief	Caucasian	M	Government
8	Duane Raab	Rush County Sheriff's Department (RCSD)	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement
9	Catherine Custer	Rush County Juvenile Probation	Caucasian	F	Justice
10	Joyce Darnell	RCS Nurse Coordinator	Caucasian	F	Education
11	Frank Denzler	Rushville Republican Newspaper	Caucasian	M	Media
12	Mark Fields	Rush County Probation	Caucasian	M	Justice
13	Craig Tucker	RPD Chief	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement
14	Kathy Riley	United Families	Caucasian	F	Education

15	Joe Jarman	Rush County Probation	Caucasian	M	Justice
16	Cindy Harcourt	Harcourt Counseling	Caucasian	F	Treatment
17	Kirk Amman	Rushville Consolidated High School (RCHS) Assistant Principal	Caucasian	M	Education
18	Kristie Amos	Rush County Purdue Extension	Caucasian	F	Education
19	Jeff Sherwood	RCSD Sheriff	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement
20	Jean Kopf	Benjamin Rush Middle School (BRMS)	Caucasian	F	Education
21	Barb Kuhn	Rush County Victims' Assistance	Caucasian	F	Intervention
22	Chuck Kemker	Rush County Emergency Management Agency	Caucasian	M	Government
23	Lisa Brownlee	Centerstone Counseling	Caucasian	F	Treatment
24	Julie Innis	Arlington Elementary School Principal	Caucasian	F	Education
25	Cheryl Miller	RCHS At-Risk Counselor	Caucasian	F	Education
26	Judy Hatfield	RCHS Teacher/SADD Sponsor	Caucasian	F	Education
27	Douglas Morell, M.D.	General Practitioner	Caucasian	M	Medical
28	John Mull	ICJI	Caucasian	M	Retired Law Enforcement
29	Lisa Bare	RCHS Teacher/PHAF Sponsor	Caucasian	F	Education
30	Mark Scheidler	BRMS Assistant Principal	Caucasian	M	Education

31	David Hasecuster	St. Mary School	Caucasian	M	Education
32	Marvin Hedrick	Glenwood Police Department	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement
33	Sue Lebo	Milroy Elementary School Principal	Caucasian	F	Education
34	Charlotte Eakin	Centerstone	Caucasian	F	Treatment
35	Marla Stevens	BRMS Principal	Caucasian	F	Education
36	Ronda Sweet	Rush Memorial Hospital	Caucasian	F	Education
37	Chet Walker	Boys and Girls Club Director	Caucasian	M	Civic
38	Brandon Reynolds	Indiana State Excise Police	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement
39	Rob Hadley	RCHS Assistant Principal	Caucasian	M	Education
40	Jina Dickson	Centerstone	Caucasian	F	Treatment
41	Melissa Hampton	MES Nurse	Caucasian	F	Education
42	Mike Ooley	Indiana State Police	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement
43	Matt Vance	RCHS Principal	Caucasian	M	Education

Problem Identification

A. Problem Statement #1: Underage drinking is a problem in Rush County.

B. Supportive Data:

Statistically significant findings from the 2011 Indiana Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use survey by Rush County Students include 1 through 2 below:

1. Lifetime prevalence rates for alcohol were higher than state rates for 12th grade students (14.8 %).
2. Monthly prevalence rates for alcohol were higher than state rates for 12th grade students (10.4%).
3. The Rush County Probation Department reported in 2011 that 13 of 89 (15%) of the juvenile caseload was alcohol related.
4. The Rushville Police Department reported 18 juvenile (under 18 years old) alcohol-related arrests for 2011.
5. The Rush County Sheriff's Office reported 1 juvenile (under 18 years old) alcohol-related arrest for 2011.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. The IATODU survey was not given in 2012. The survey is given every 3 years.
2. The Rush County Probation Department reported in 2012 that 22 of 86 of the Juvenile caseload was alcohol related, or 25.5%.
3. The Rushville Police Department reported 24 Juvenile (under 18 years old) alcohol related arrests for 2012.
4. The Rush County Sheriff's Department reported 13 Juvenile (under 18 years old) alcohol related arrests for 2012.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. The IATODU survey was not given in 2013 so we do not have a current indicator to measure the change.
2. In 2011 the IATODU rates for alcohol usage were higher than the state rates for 12th grade students. The IATODU survey was not given in 2013 so we do not have a current indicator to measure the change.
3. The Rush County Probation Department reported in 2013 that of 59 referrals, 8 were alcohol related, or 13.5% and 9 involved other drugs.
4. In 2013 the Rushville Police Department reported 9 juvenile (under the age of 18 years old) alcohol related arrests, which is a drop from the 24 arrests in 2012.

5. In 2013 the Rush County Sheriff's Department reported 10 juvenile (under 18 years old) alcohol related arrests, which is lower than the 13 arrests in 2012

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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C. Goals:

1. Increase enforcement of those participating in all aspects of underage drinking (buying/selling/providing/sharing).
By targeting areas commonly visited by youths.
2. Decrease the incidents of underage alcohol consumption. Through proactive patrol in the targeted area.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. The Rush County Probation Department reported an increase in the Juvenile caseload from 15% in 2011 to 18% in 2012 in reference to alcohol related charges.
2. The Rushville Police Department reported 6 more (from 18 to 24) Juvenile alcohol related arrests in 2012.
3. The Rush County Sheriff's Department reported 12 more (from 1 to 13) Juvenile alcohol related arrests in 2012.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. The Rush County Probation Department reported a decrease in their juvenile caseload from 18% in 2012 to 15.2%% in 2013 for alcohol related charges.
2. The Rushville Police Department reported 15 less (24 to 9) juvenile alcohol related arrests in 2013. The Rush County Sheriff's Department reported 3 less (from 13 to 10) alcohol related arrests in 2013. Extra patrol in certain areas may have helped decrease the amount of arrests in 2013.

Final Report (end of Year 3):

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D. Objectives:

1. Increase educational efforts in regards to alcohol usage.
2. Support individuals or agencies in the treatment of underage drinking issues.
3. Promote enforcement within the Rush County Juvenile Justice System.
4. Start/promote evidence-based programs in the schools.
5. Promote and participate in compliance enforcement checks.
6. Encourage/facilitate collaboration among agencies in dealing with underage drinking.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. The RCHS SADD group offered: Project Kiss (Keep it a Safe Spring Break), Prom Promise (sign pledges to keep it a sober experience), and Safe and Sober Graduation. The SADD chapter also attended the National and State Convention, had a spring break week long education program, Prom Jr. & Sr. banquet, and a fall red ribbon week with the support from the LCC. The SADD programs were provided for the entire student body which numbered approximately 790 students and 80 staff members. There were 150 seniors, plus parents and instructors that provided destructive decision materials for the senior banquet and prom.

2. The Rush County LCC supported Dunn Center (Centerstone) and Harcourt Counseling in the counseling of underage drinkers. Harcourt Counseling provided 48 counseling sessions, involving 20 teens of which 8 had been in the juvenile court system. Centerstone completed 101 drug tests and gave out \$5.00 gas vouchers to clients without insurance living outside Rushville city limits. A total of 40 people used the gas vouchers

3. The Rush County Probation Department enforces probation rules for a juvenile caseload that is roughly 20% alcohol related. In 2012 the juvenile case load was 86 with 22 being alcohol related. The juvenile on probation has a 7:00PM curfew and is drug tested. The juvenile officer meets with the offender every other week during the school year, and does random curfew checks during the year.

4. The Dunn Center (Centerstone) completed urine test for alcohol. 101 tests for alcohol showed only 4 positive tests for alcohol. This information was for adults only, no record was kept involving just juveniles.

5. The Rush County LCC meetings encourage/facilitate collaboration among agencies in dealing with underage drinking through open dialogue and information sharing.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. The RCHS SADD group, with a membership of 130 students, reported the following activities to 2013: Celebrated Red Ribbon week with daily safety activities (treats provided for faculty, staff, and students), Conducted seat belt checks both first and second semester, Coordinated with FFA for Truck or Treat Halloween, Helped with the Christmas Holiday Fair, Attended District and State SADD Conventions (Warren Central and Danville,

Indiana), Conducted a raffle and presented Riley Children's Hospital with several hundred dollars, Celebrated KISS (Keep It a Safe Spring Break) with daily activities (treats provided for faculty, staff, and students), Prom safety (students' names who attended prom and returned safely on Monday after prom were placed into a drawing and the winner received a \$50.00 gas card), Guest speakers for monthly meetings, Gifts were provided for all graduating seniors, Monetary Scholarships were given to two graduating SADD Board members, and Assisted Student Council with Riley Dance Marathon.

2. The Rush County LCC supported Centerstone and Harcourt Counseling Services to counsel with underage drinkers in 2013. Both provided counseling to underage drinkers. Centerstone administered 155 drug tests from 108 different donors. They reported 52 positive tests for various drugs. Harcourt Counseling Services provided counseling to five teens and three families during 2013. All participants were at risk of substance abuse due to their past history or their family history. Eight additional students began counseling sessions on the week their report was submitted. All participants stayed out of the juvenile court system and needed no other substance abuse or other mental health treatment beyond the outpatient counseling.

3. The Rush County Probation Department enforces probation rules for the reported 59 juvenile offenders referred to their office during 2013. Of this number 8 or 13.6% were alcohol related offenses. 47 of the juvenile offenders were placed on formal probation. They have a 7:00 pm curfew restriction, are drug tested and have random curfew checks throughout the year, and meet with the juvenile probation officer bi-weekly during the school year. . Centerstone administered 155 drug tests, only 1 tested positive for alcohol.

4. With the use of funding from the LCC the Rushville PD purchased vision impairment goggles that introduced for presentations at two RCHS classes, which reached 50 students in 2013. The DARE program was also reinstituted in all RCS elementary 5th grade classes. The lesson curriculum educates these students to the dangers of underage drinking. The DARE program reached 281 students in 2013.

5. The Rush County LCC monthly meetings encourage collaboration among all agencies to facilitate individual agencies to handle underage drinking through information sharing, increased enforcement and open dialogue among agencies. New program opportunities are welcomed at meetings to make agencies aware of new concepts of information and treatment options available.

6. In 2013 the Rushville Police Department and the Indiana State Excise Police have met with the Rushville City Administration in order to increase awareness to underage drinking at the Rushville Amphitheatre Concert series held in the summer months at Riverside Park. They have increased police presence at the summer concerts and enacted strict ID checks at all alcohol serving areas. The State Excise Police have trained all workers in the Safe-Serve program before they are allowed to work at the dispensing stations.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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A. Problem Statement #2: Alcohol misuse is a problem among adults in Rush County.

B. Supportive Data:

1. The Rushville Police Department reported 60 adult alcohol-related arrests for 2011.
2. The Rushville Police Department reported 44 driving while intoxicated (DUI—alcohol only) arrests for 2011.
3. The Rush County Sheriff's Department in 2011 arrested 110 adults for alcohol-related issues.
4. Centerstone had 14.4% of urine screen tests show positive for alcohol in 2011.
5. The Rush County Probation department reported in 2011 that 32% (123) of the adult caseload was alcohol related.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. The Rushville Police Department showed 70 adults arrested for alcohol-related issues in 2012.
2. For 2012 the Rushville Police Department showed 58 arrests for DUI-alcohol only.
3. The Rush County Sheriff's Department showed 84 adults arrested for alcohol-related issues for 2012. The arrests were for OMVWI, Public Intoxication and Illegal Possession and Consumption of Alcohol.
4. The urine screens from Centerstone showed positive for alcohol to be 3.96 % for 2012. 101 tests given only 4 were positive for alcohol.
5. In 2012 the Rush County Probation Department had over 400 people on probation with about 35% of that caseload being alcohol related.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. The Rushville Police Department made 28 adult arrests for alcohol related offenses in 2013.
2. The Rushville Police Department made 21 alcohol-related DUI arrests.
3. The Rush County Sheriff's Department arrested 29 adults for alcohol related offenses in 2013. The RCSD made 45 alcohol-related DUI arrests in 2013.

4. The urine screening conducted by Centerstone revealed .65% tested positive for alcohol in 2013. 155 tests were given, one tested positive for alcohol.

5. The Rush County Probation reported 400 persons on probation in 2013. 30% of their caseload was related to alcohol use.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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C. Goals:

1. Reduce the number of urine screens that show positive for alcohol from Centerstone Clients.
2. Increase arrests for alcohol offenses.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. The urine screens from Centerstone showed positive for alcohol to be 3.96% for 2012. 2011 showed 14.4% positive for alcohol. In 2012 Centerstone gave 101 tests for ethanol with 4 being positive for 3.96%. Centerstone also did 78 tests for ethylglucuronide with 12 being positive or 15.38%.
2. The Rushville Police Department showed 70 adults arrested for alcohol-related issues for 2012. 2011 showed 44 adults arrested for alcohol-related issues.
- 3.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. The urine screenings from Centerstone reveal a steady decline of positive tests from alcohol from 14.4% in 2011, 3.96% in 2012, to .65% in 2013.
2. The Rushville Police Department records reveal 20 adults were arrested for alcohol-related offenses in 2013. Their records indicate 70 adults were arrested in 2012 and 70 in 2011 for the same type of offenses.
3. The RCSD reported 19 adults arrested for alcohol-related offenses in 2013.

Final Report (end of Year 3):

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D. Objectives:

1. Reduce boredom and provide escape from drinking by creating/providing opportunities for individuals/families to participate in anti-drug use messages and community events.
2. Address social acceptance of alcohol misuse by providing education regarding the risks associated with the misuse of alcohol as well as the potential legal ramifications.
3. Provide opportunities for support for those identified as adults (21 and older) that have misused alcohol; i.e.- providing funding, treatment, or other support for the individuals and or families.
4. Address the concept relating to the lack of education regarding alcohol misuse by providing funding and support for community programs, brochures, and classes that address the issue of family dysfunction.
5. Provide funding and support for the enforcement and adjudication of alcohol misuse.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. LCC financially supported Pure Fun Community Events for 2012, with educational materials grades 9-12 and address problem statements.
2. LCC financially supported the RCHS SADD Group for 2012, by providing destructive decision materials for the senior banquet and prom. This program help provide information to approximately 790 students
3. LCC supported Centerstone and Harcourt Counseling, in counseling individuals and families that have misused alcohol for 2012. Centerstone gave 101 tests for alcohol and gave out over \$200.00 in gas cards. Harcourt Counseling seen 20 clients, with the financial support of the LCC, for alcohol and other drug abuse.
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End of Year 2 Update:

1. The LCC funded a portion of the DARE program which was reinstated at Rush County Schools is taught in all of the 5th grade classes by a uniformed officer of the Rushville Police Department. The number of students reached in the classroom by the program in 2013 was 281 in 6 elementary schools. This program is nationally recognized and the curriculum warns the 5th grade students not to take alcohol from their parent's refrigerators and how to avoid situations if they encounter alcohol at parties they are invited to.
2. The LCC financially supported Centerstone to enable them the ability to conduct urine screening on clients they are counseling. Harcourt Counseling Services give counseling to individuals and families that have misused alcohol. During 2013 Centerstone conducted 155 urine tests and furnished clients with gas cards to attend treatment sessions. Harcourt Counseling Services conducted

3. The LCC financially supported RCHS S.A.D.D.(Students against Destructive Decisions). The group celebrated Red Ribbon week with daily safety activities, conducted seat belt checks during both semesters of school, coordinated Truck or Treat at Halloween. They sent representatives to the District and State SADD conventions at Warren Central HS and Danville HS, conducted a raffle and presented Riley Children's Hospital with several hundred dollars. They celebrated KISS (Keep It a Safe Spring Break) with daily activities, which included treats provided to the faculty and students. They promoted prom safety by holding a raffle for students who attended prom and returned to school safely on Monday and presented the winner with a \$50.00 gas card. They provided gifts for all graduating seniors and presented two graduating SADD board members with scholarships during Awards Day at RCHS. The SADD organization warns high school students of the dangers of attending parties or events where alcohol where is being consumed by others.

4. LCC funds assisted the Rushville Police Dept to purchase *Vision Impairment Goggles* to be used as an instructional aid for impaired driving presentations throughout the community. The Rushville Police Department has used the Vision Impairment Goggles to make classroom presentations at RCHS and demonstrate the effects of alcohol impairment on motor skills to students.

5. The LCC actively supports law enforcement efforts, stricter penalties for the misuse of alcohol.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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A. Problem Statement #3: Marijuana use is a problem in Rush County.

B. Supportive Data:

Findings from the 2011 Indiana Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use survey by Rush County Students include 1 below:

1. Monthly use rates for marijuana were: 6th 2.3%, 7th 3.5%, 8th 6.9%, 9th 10.4%, 10th 9.3%, 11th 9%, and 12th 20.7%.
2. For 2011, the Rushville Police Department reported 38 arrests for possession of marijuana and one (1) arrest for the sale of marijuana.
3. Centerstone had 12.12% of urine screen tests show positive for THC (16 positives) in 2011.
4. The Rush County Probation Department had 41% of urine screen tests show positive for cannabinoids (38 positives) in 2011.

5. A report regarding Rushville Consolidated High School's 2011 random drug testing program shows that 10 (5.49%) students out of a pool of 182 tested positive for cannabinoids.

6. For 2011 the Rush County Sheriff's Office reported 40 arrests for possession of marijuana and 0 arrests for the sale of marijuana.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. The IATODU survey was not given in 2012.
2. The Rushville Police Department reported 74 arrests for possession of marijuana and 1 arrest for dealing marijuana for 2012.
3. Centerstone had 4.95% of urine screen test show positive for THC in 2012 (5 of 101 tests).
4. Rush County Probation had 46% of urine screen tests show positive for THC (31 of 71 tests) in 2012
5. A report regarding RCHS 2012 random drug testing shows that 5 (3%) students out of a pool of 150 tested positive for cannabinoids.
6. The Rush County Sheriff's Department reported 49 arrests for possession of marijuana and 4 arrests for the sale of marijuana.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. The IATODU survey was not given in 2013.
2. The Rushville Police Department reported 80 arrests for possession and/or sale of marijuana.
3. Centerstone had 10.32% of their urine screens (16 of 155 tests) test positive for THC.
4. The Rush County Probation department had 47.2% of their urine screens test positive for THC (34 of 72) in 2013.
5. A report from RCHS on their 2013 random drug testing program indicates from 178 students tested, 10 tested positive for cannabinoids, or 17.8%
6. The Rush County Sheriff's Department reported 84 arrests for possession and/or sale of marijuana.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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C. Goals:

1. Increase arrests for marijuana offenses.
2. Decrease marijuana use as reported by survey and positive screens.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. The Rushville Police Department increased from 38 arrests in 2011 to 74 in 2012 for possession of marijuana.
2. The Rush County Sheriff's Department increased from 40 arrests in 2011 to 49 arrests in 2012 for possession of marijuana.
3. Centerstone had a reduction of positive marijuana screens to 4.95% in 2012 from 12.12% in 2011.
4. Reports from the RCHS random drug testing showed 3% of students tested positive for marijuana a slight decrease from 2011.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. The Rushville Police Department increased arrests for possession of marijuana from 38 in 2011, to 74 in 2012, to 80 in 2013.
2. The Rush County Sheriff's Department made 40 arrests for possession of marijuana in 2011. Possession of marijuana arrests in 2012 increased to 49. In 2013 85 arrests were made for possession of marijuana.
3. Centerstone had an increase in the number of positive tests for marijuana in 2013. They had 12.12% positive tests in 2011, decreased to 4.95% in 2012, and increased to 10.32% in 2013.
4. No IATODU were given in 2013, so we have no updated data other than drug screen results.

Final Report (end of Year 3):

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D. Objectives:

1. Address the misconception that marijuana is a safe drug by providing programs and media campaigns directed at this issue.
2. Address the issue of marijuana use as being socially accepted by providing funding for drug tests and referrals.
3. Address the issue of marijuana acceptance due to its availability by providing social awareness and media campaigns.
4. Create an atmosphere of consistent enforcement regarding marijuana usage by providing education, training, and tools necessary to those in the criminal justice field.
5. Provide education relating to the medical, criminal justice, and legal consequences of marijuana use.
6. Provide treatment and support for those identified as having used marijuana.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. The RCHS Peer Helpers and Facilitators program uses peer influence to mentor at-risk youth for 2012. Through team building and leadership development, through Holcad adds about tobacco, alcohol, and drug free.
2. LCC funded drug testing for: RCHS, Rush County Probation, and Centerstone for 2012. Probation had 33 positive tests for marijuana in 2012 out of 71 tests sent to the lab. Centerstone had 5 positive tests for marijuana in 2012 out of 101 tests given. RCHS had 5 positive tests for marijuana out of 150 tests given.
3. LCC financially supported the RCHS SADD group for 2012, through spring break week long education, and fall red ribbon week. 790 student and 80 staff members help provide destructive decision materials to all students who participated.
4. The LCC help fund the purchase of camera equipment for the Rushville Police Department and the Rush Co. Sheriff's Department for 2012. This equipment was used in the arrest of a subject for growing marijuana. The camera equipment caught the subject in the act of harvesting the marijuana. This new camera equipment was just purchased in the fall and this was the only case it was used in. It will be used in other location during 2013 growing season.
5. LCC funded drug treatment initiatives through Centerstone for 2012, just for marijuana 12 people completed brief intensive treatment.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. The RCHS Peer Helpers and Facilitators program continued to use peer influence to mentor at-risk youth in 2013. Through team building and leadership development and positive role-modeling programs throughout the year the group promotes anti-alcohol, anti-tobacco, and anti-marijuana messages and promote positive decision making skills throughout the school year. Because of graduation seniors, the group is interviewing and adding new facilitators in 2014.
2. The LCC financially supported drug testing for the Rush Co Probation Department, Centerstone and RCHS. The Rush Co Probation Department reported 34 tested positive for THC of the 72 test sent to the laboratory, RCHS had 10 positive tests for THC of 178 total tests sent to their laboratory. Centerstone reported 16 of their submittals to the lab tested positive for THC.
3. SADD and RCHS Peer Helpers and Facilitators conduct campaigns through the RCHS radio and television station to warning students about the acceptance of marijuana as a harmless drug.
4. The LCC provided funding to the Rushville PD to purchase *Vision Impairment Goggles* to use for presentations at RCHS to demonstrate to students the dangers of impaired driving and the effects of alcohol at different levels. They also purchased a body-microphone and receiver to be used during covert undercover drug operations.
5. The Rush Co Prosecutor's office hold monthly law updates for all police agencies on changes or proposed changes in drug legislation. Treatment

facilities that attend the monthly LCC meeting keep members updated on trends in the community.

6. The RCHS at-risk counselor information with pamphlets funded by the LCC to inform students on the dangers of marijuana, prescription and OTC drugs because they are accepted by a portion of the community as harmless. She reports that she counsels with 5-6 students daily, 180 school days per year. She refers students who are exposed first hand or through exposure by members of their families to counseling through Harcourt Counseling or Centerstone.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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A. Problem Statement #4: Prescription drug misuse is a problem in Rush County.

B. Supportive Data:

Statistically significant findings from the 2011 Indiana Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use survey by Rush County Students include 1 through 2 below:

1. Lifetime prevalence rates for amphetamines were higher than state rates for 8th grade students (3.1%).
2. Lifetime prevalence rates for steroids were higher than state rates for 12th grade students (3.9%).
3. For 2011, the Rushville Police Department reported 26 arrests for possession of a controlled substance and 23 arrests for operating a motor vehicle with a controlled substance.
4. Centerstone had 3% of urine screen tests show positive for amphetamines (4 positives) in 2011.
5. Centerstone had 8.33% of urine screen tests show positive for opiates (11 positives) in 2011.
6. The Rush County Probation Department had 28% of urine screen tests show positive for opiates (26 positives) in 2011.

7. For 2011, the Rush County Sheriff's Office reported 32 arrests for possession of a controlled substance and 33 arrests for operating a motor vehicle with a controlled substance.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. The IATODU was not given in 2012.
2. The Rushville Police Department reported 45 arrests for possession of a controlled substance and 53 arrests for operating a motor vehicle with a controlled substance for 2012.
3. Centerstone had 13.86% of urine screen tests show positive for opiates (14 of 101) tests in 2012. In 2012 Centerstone had 1.98% show a positive test for amphetamines.
4. Rush County Probation had 42% of urine screen tests show positive for opiates and benzodiazepines for 2012.
5. The Rush County Sheriff's Department reported 50 arrests for possession of controlled substance and 24 arrests for operating a motor vehicle with a controlled substance for 2012.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. The IATODU was not given in 2013, no updated statistics are available.
2. The Rushville Police Department reported 124 arrests for possession/and or sale of a controlled substance and 29 arrests for operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of a controlled substance.
3. Centerstone had 6.45% (10 of 155) test positive for opiates in 2013 and 3.23% (5 of 155) test positive for amphetamines in the same time period.
4. The Rush County Probation department had 33.3% of their urine test show positive for opiates and benzodiazepines in 2013.
5. The Rush County Sheriff's Department reported 66 arrests for possession/and or sale of a controlled substance and 27 arrests for operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of a controlled substance in 2013.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

- 1.
- 2.
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C. Goals:

1. Increase enforcement of those participating in all aspects of prescription drug misuse (buying/selling/providing/sharing).
2. Decrease prescription drug misuse in Rush County.
Arrests went up from 26 in 2011 to 45 in 2012 for possession and from 23 in 2011 to 53 in 2012 for operating with a controlled substance.

In 2012 Rushville Consolidated High School had no positive test for controlled substance.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. Arrests from the Rushville Police Department for possession of controlled substance went up from 26 in 2011 to 45 in 2012. Operating with a controlled substance arrest went from 23 in 2011 to 53 in 2012.
2. Rush County Probation showed 17 positive tests for opiates and 13 positive tests for benzodiazepines or 42% positive of the 71 tests for 2012.
3. RCHS drug tests showed no positive test for opiates or benzodiazepines for 2012.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. Arrests for the Rushville Police Department for the possession of a controlled substance increased from 26 in 2011 to 53 in 2012, to 124 in 2013.
2. The Rush County Sheriff's Department 33 arrests for possession and/or sale of a controlled substance in 2013.
3. The Rush County Probation Department reported 17 positive tests for opiates, 7 positive tests for benzodiazepines.
3. RCHS random drug tests reveal 1 positive test for opiates and no positive tests for benzodiazepines in 2013.

Final Report (end of Year 3):

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

D. Objectives:

1. Increase educational efforts in regards to prescription drug misuse.
2. Support individuals or agencies in the treatment of prescription drug misuse.
3. Promote enforcement within the Rush County justice system.
4. Start/promote evidence-based programs in the schools.
5. Promote and participate in unused med collections.
6. Encourage/facilitate collaboration among agencies in dealing with prescription drug misuse.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. The RCHS SADD group offered: Project Kiss (Keep it a Safe Spring Break), Prom Promise (sign pledges to keep it a sober experience), and Safe and Sober Graduation in 2012. With the help of the above projects RCHS had no serious problems with prescription drug misuse over the school year.
2. LCC supported Centerstone and in 2012 Opioid drug abuse was more prevalent than cannabis abuse in the number of positive screens. 21 positive tests out of the 101 given.
3. The Rush County Probation Department enforces probation rules (including drug testing) for prescription-drug-misuse offenders during 2012. The Probation Department had 30 positive tests in 2012 for prescription medication. A total of 71 were involved in 2012 for prescription drugs.
4. The Creating Positive Relationships program that addresses decision making including underage drinking that is used in grades 6-8 and Drugs are Dumb including alcohol refusal techniques this program is used in the 2nd grade.
5. The Rush County Sheriff's Office coordinated unused med collections in 2012. Law Enforcement collected 1100 lbs of unwanted medication in 2012.
6. The Rush County LCC encourages/facilitates collaboration among agencies with monthly informative program presentations at meetings, (i.e. unused med presentations) and by facilitating communications among agencies in 2012.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. The RCHS-at-risk counselor uses materials purchased with LCC funds relating to prescription drugs and other risky behaviors that are accepted by some in our community. These items offer factual data about substance abuse and its affect on a person and their families. Preventative and intervention methods are also presented in the material. Making these materials available to the student body and their parents RCHS is taking a pro-active approach to curbing risky behavior throughout the high school. 5-6 students seek counseling daily, 180 school days throughout the year.
2. LCC supported Centerstone and in 2013 Opioid drug abuse was less prevalent than cannabis abuse in the number of positive screens. 10 people tested positive out of the 155 tests given. The community recognizes there is still a problem with marijuana usage in the community.
3. The Rush County Probation Department continues to enforce probation rules (including drug testing) for prescription-drug-misuse offenders during 2013. The Probation Department had 24 positive tests in 2013 for prescription medication, which is 35% of those testing positive in 2013.
4. The DARE program which was reinstated at Rush County Schools is taught in all 5th grade classes by a uniformed officer of the Rushville Police Department. The program educates young people on how to resist peer pressure and refrain from drug use, violence, and other high-risk behaviors. They have added the dangers of experimentation of prescription drugs by taking them from home or their availability at a party.
5. In 2013 law enforcement agencies in conjunction with Rush County Solid Waste/Recycling Center continued to coordinate unused med

collections. The effort collected 1540 lbs of unwanted medication in 2013, up from 1100 lbs in 2012.

5. The Creating Positive Relationships program that addresses decision making including underage drinking continues to be used in grades 6-8 and Drugs are Dumb including alcohol refusal techniques this program is used in the 2nd grade.

6. Presentations are given by individual agencies throughout the year on the increase in the misuse of prescription drugs in our community, and the need

Final Update (end of Year 3):

- 1.**
- 2.**
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- 4.**
- 5.**

Next Annual Update Due: February 2015

Next Comprehensive Community Plan Due: February 2015

Disclaimer:

You agree that the information provided within this Plan is subject to the following Terms and Conditions. These Terms and Conditions may be modified at any time and from time to time; the date of the most recent changes or revisions will be established by the Commission and sent electronically to all Local Coordinating Councils.

Terms and Conditions:

The information and data provided is presented as factual and accurate. I hereby acknowledge that I can be asked to submit proper documentation regarding the data submitted within the Plan. Failure to do so could result in a “denied approval” by the Commission under IC 5-2-6-16.

The Local Drug Free Communities Fund must be spent according to the goals identified within the plan. I hereby acknowledge that I can be asked to submit proper documentation regarding funds that are collected, allocated, and disbursed within the county. Failure to do so could result in a “denied approval” by the Commission under IC 5-2-6-16.

Initials: JWJ